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A METHICAL GIRL

By MARY P. WILLARD

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Miss Virginia Stubbs was a very practical young woman. When she was barely fourteen she laid out a course for herself and pursued it to the letter. She proposed to marry by the time she was twenty and to have her own farm. From the time she was seven she had eschewed candy, dolls and toys, putting the money she might have expended for such trifles in an old woolen stocking. When she was sixteen she heard her father say that a farm in the neighborhood was to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage and if he had but \$300 he would buy it. Virginia told him she had \$150, which she would like to buy a farm with, so he scraped together the balance and bought the farm for \$1,500, making the first payment. Within two years Virginia had paid her father the money he had advanced, and she owned the farm.

Virginia's plans, of course, included a husband, and the man she wished to fill that position was Cyrus Barker. Cyrus didn't have a farm or money, but he suited Virginia, and she set her cap for him. Cyrus was rather indifferent at first, but Virginia always continued to make him feel at home, and that's what most young men wish for when they go to other people's houses. Then one evening when they were sitting side by side looking over some pictures their cheeks, being very close together, somehow touched. Cy's arm was resting on the back of the sofa on which they sat, and he let it drop on Virginia's waist. Virginia didn't make any objection to this, and their cheeks remaining contiguous, Cy turned and kissed her.

Virginia, who had planned all this, felt sure that it was the beginning of a courtship that would end in marriage. She was nineteen and a half years old and, having planned to be married and go to live on her farm by the time she was twenty, had six months in which to snare the man for whom she had laid her trap. She was making a little money here and there, with which she was reducing the mortgage on her farm, so that no great sum of interest would stand in the way of her marriage.

While Cyrus Barker continued his calls and his caresses—the latter only when especially tempted—he got no further in his courtship. A month passed, then another and another, with no progress toward matrimony. Virginia did not worry. She had made up her mind to be married on or before her twentieth birthday, and she never for a moment doubted that the ceremony would be performed.

One afternoon Cy called to take Virginia out to drive in a borrowed

wagon. To his astonishment she sent word asking to be excused. She was busy sewing and would be thus employed for some time to come. This was the first time she had ever refused to see him, if even for a few minutes. There was something jarring in the matter. Like other men, he was controlled by habit, and his habit was to see Virginia whenever he liked. A whole afternoon was spoiled. He drove the horse back to the barn, unharnessed and didn't know what to do with himself. He sauntered in at the store to buy a cigar.

"Reckon yer gals to be married," said the proprietor as Cy lighted his cigar.

"What makes you think that?"

"Waal, the gal yer keepin' company with war in here today to buy her wedding outfit."

Cy took his cigar out of his mouth and looked at the man aghast. So this was the explanation of the sewing.

"What did she buy?" he asked.

"Waal, she bought twenty yards of white satin."

"Twenty yards! Does it take as much as that to make a dress?"

"Reckon it do when they have a train to it."

"What else did she buy?"

"Oh, a bit o' lace for the bridal veil, I reckon."

Cy put his cigar back into his mouth, gave a few quick puffs, threw it away and hurried out of the store. Making a bee line for Virginia's home, he sent up word that he must see her immediately. If only for a minute. Virginia came down. Cy endeavored to discern an emotion of some sort in her face, but her features were expressionless. He began to upbraid her for what he called throwing him over for some one else. She asked him to explain. He said that he had loved her a long while and had been waiting only to make some money to enable him to ask her to be his wife. To this she replied that they were rapidly growing old and people who waited to get rich before they married were like many others who waited for the corn to ripen before harvesting the wheat. They usually died unmarried and childless. She would rather marry him than any one else, but—

That was as far as she went—as far as she intended to go. Cy did the rest. He begged her to throw over the other fellow and marry him. She then told him that there was no other fellow and explained that, having considered him an honorable man, she had concluded that he would certainly ask her to marry him. Presuming thus upon his honor, she had begun preparations for the wedding.

They were married on Virginia's twentieth birthday.

MAGAZINE REVIEW

Soup Spoiled, Sister?

In the entertainment pages of the November Woman's Home Companion, appears the following menu for an "S" supper, contributed by Mrs. B. C. Meacham:

Symptoms! Superb! Satisfying! Substantial.
Slimy Sliced Sandwiches, Stylishly Shaped.
Selected Sea-Fruit, Somewhat Seasoned.
Scalloped Sea-Fruit.
Savory Sage-Seasoned Slices.
Splendid Salmon Salad.
Scrumptious Salad.
Small, Slick Sardines.
Square Salties.
Sundries.

Sharply Sliced, Slender Sweet Pickles.
Sour, Stinging, Stimulative Sauce.
Seraphic Sweet-Cakes.
Silver, Spiced, Sponge, Snow.
Sweetmeats.
Small, Succulent Saccharine Slices.
Sweetened, Solidified, Strawberry Syllabub.
Soft, Smooth, Snowy, Slippery Sherbet.
Sips.
Sisters' Special Steeped Sip.
Steaming Soul-Stirring Stimulant.
Sentimental Souvenirs, Suitably Selected.
Supper, Six—Seven Sixty.
Several Sweet Sisters Sedulously Serving.

CALLS SHERMAN LAW QUESTION OF POWER ONLY

Wickersham Says Conflict Is Between the Country and Individuals.

New York, Nov. 9.—Attorney-General Wickersham has written a letter to the Jewish Morning Journal of New York, acknowledging the receipt of an editorial on the Sherman law, and giving his views on that law, as follows:

"I think you make a very clear, temperate presentation of the case. What is, perhaps, not quite so clear is that, after all, the underlying issue respecting the Sherman law is simply the question of power—whether or not the government or groups of interested individuals shall control the industries of the country. The Sherman law was enacted for the purpose of checking the growth of great monopolies and combinations. But for it, the railroads of this country today would be controlled by a small group of men in New York. The decision in the northern securities case put an effective check upon the most ambitious plans for railroad control by irresponsible individual power that ever found lodgment in the mind of man, and but for that decision, E. H. Harriman would have been the uncrowned king of American railroads.

"In like manner, but for the Sherman law, practically every small producer of modest business in the country would be entirely at the mercy of a group of individuals controlling great organizations, in the earning of his daily bread. These things should be made clear to the people. Much of the agitation which is going on now, and much of the alleged uncertainty in the law, is simply a method to discredit the law adopted by those against whom the law was peculiarly intended to operate, because they find that they are at last compelled to square themselves with the law. There is, of course, an area of uncertainty in the application of the law. It is not nearly so great as represented, and it applies far more to the organization of new consolidations and combinations than it does to the disintegration of existing ones.

"But while the law is not perfect, and while, like most human institutions, it is attended with some uncertainty, yet it has at last, after 20 years of judicial interpretations, been found adequate to check the growth of vast combinations and to put a limit upon the exercise of power by a small number of exceedingly rich men. This result, if nothing more were accomplished, would vindicate the wisdom of the framers of the act, and, in my judgment, this fact will prevent the American people from tolerating any impairment of that law."

BEATTIE ON WAY TO EXECUTION. Unless Court Intervenes He Will Go to Murderer's Row.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—Unless the state supreme court of appeals grants a new trial for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., before to-night, the young man convicted of the murder of his wife will be removed from the Richmond city jail to the penitentiary fifteen days before the date set for his death.

The court, which has under advisement Beattie's petition for a writ of error, sits to-day, but may not give its decision. If it should not decide the appeal before the date set for the execution, that would act as a stay.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth, Bores, Itch, and Skin Diseases. It is a skin beautifier, and it is a skin preserver. It is a skin restorer. It is a skin protector. It is a skin purifier. It is a skin softener. It is a skin smoother. It is a skin clearer. It is a skin brighter. It is a skin healthier. It is a skin more beautiful. It is a skin more joyous. It is a skin more forever.

ADVANCE BY ITALIANS?

Reports Announce a Turning Manoeuvre

HANIEDIEH FORT CAPTURED

Turks Admit Derna Was Not Retaken—The Italian Premier Resents Attitude of British Press.

Derna, as suggested, has not been retaken by the Turks; further reliable evidence indicates that while the Italian method of dealing with Arab treachery was harsh, it does not justify the use of the word "massacre"; the return of the scout cruiser Chester from Tripoli indicates that the situation there is not so precarious that the Americans in the city need to leave either from fear of war or disease (Turkish reports had the consuls there in fear of their lives); Turkey's appeal for intervention to stop Italian "atrocities" was addressed to America alone, and probably was the reason for the Chester's visit; Premier Giolitti commenting on Turkey's apparent intention not to sue for peace says that Italy is prepared financially as well as in a military way to carry the war further; incidentally the premier criticizes the English press for the defence of "our estimations"; reports from Tripoli say that the Italians have begun an advance, the first step being the taking of the Haniedieh fort by a turning movement.

ITALY ADVANCES FROM TRIPOLI

Hamedieh Fort Said to Have Been Occupied.

Tripoli, Nov. 8.—It is announced that the Italian advance began Tuesday. A turning movement was executed and the Haniedieh fort was occupied.

The Arabs with artillery, vigorously attacked the fort, but were repulsed after a fight that lasted two hours.

NO HELP ASKED BY AMERICANS.

Scout Cruiser Chester Completes Mission to Tripoli.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The scout cruiser Chester, which was sent from Malta to Tripoli by the state department for the avowed purpose of ascertaining the extent of the cholera outbreak has completed her mission and is on her way to Marseilles. Consul Wood at Tripoli said he stood in no need of help and rather than jeopardize the health of the ship's company, Commander Decker sailed for Marseilles, which is reported free from cholera. He will await orders there. Although the state department insists that the sole purpose of the Chester's visit to Tripoli was to proffer help in case the American consul or Americans at that port were in danger from cholera, it is regarded as probable that Commander Decker acquired precise information as to the military situation in Tripoli and vicinity, notwithstanding the severe censorship imposed by the Italian government.

DERNA NOT OCCUPIED.

Turkish War Office, However, Claims a Victory There.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—The war office does not claim that the Turkish troops have recaptured Derna, Tripoli. An official telegram from that quarter reports, however, that the Turks won a big victory over the Italians, 500 Italians being killed and eighteen guns and large quantities of ammunition and provisions being captured.

TURKEY STILL RESISTS.

Reply to Italy's Proclamation of the Annexation of Tripoli.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—The Porte has despatched a protest to the powers against Italy's claim that she has annexed Tripoli and Cyrenaica, setting forth Turkey's determination to resist. The Porte declares that the annexation proclamation is void because of international law, while Turkey and Italy are still in a state of war, and that the Ottoman government is resolved to preserve and defend by force of arms its sovereign rights. Further, says the Porte, the proclamation is in violation of the engagements solemnly contracted under treaties, especially those of Paris and Berlin, and well by Italy towards the great powers as by the latter towards the Ottoman government.

Makes a Bad Cough Vanish Quickly—or Money Back

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used. Family Supply for 50c. Saves You \$2.

You have never used anything which takes hold of a bad cough and conquers it so quickly as Pinex Cough Syrup. Gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. Guaranteed to give prompt and positive results even in croup and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in quassiac and other healing pine elements. A 50-cent bottle makes a pint—a family supply—of the best cough remedy that money can buy, at a saving of \$2. Simply mix with home-made sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—directions in package.

Children like Pinex Cough Syrup—it tastes good, and is a prompt, safe remedy for cold or young. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both good features. A handy household medicine for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, etc., and unusually effective for incipient lung troubles. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

PENDING TREATIES DISCUSSED BY KNOX

Before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9.—Secretary Knox's topic before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, last night, was "The Pending Arbitration Treaties." It was in the main a close legal argument canvassing and answering in detail every objection to the arbitration treaties set out in the report of the majority committee of the Senate committee on foreign relations last spring. The secretary's effort was to show that the treaties do not in any way infringe the constitutional treaty-making power of the Senate and above all that they would not endanger the Monroe doctrine and the right of the United States to control immigration.

The secretary began by pointing out that the general discussion and approval throughout the world of the treaties contained no intimation of the opposition to their ratification for the reasons now urged by the Senate committee. He alluded to the committee's report as indicating its agreement with the president as to the advisability of enlarging to the utmost practical limit the scope of arbitration, which leaves the only issue the difference of opinion as to whether or not the right of function of one of the branches of the treaty-making power may have been impaired by one of the provisions of the treaty. The secretary pointed out that the provisions of the treaty do not in any way infringe the provisions requiring submission to arbitration directly of all justifiable differences and the reference to a commission of any question that shall arise as to justiciable character of an issue. He pointed out that the Senate committee objects to the commission feature upon the ground that the Senate cannot constitutionally delegate its power to decide what should be arbitrated, and that it should not do so, even if it could, because of the danger of possibly being compelled to arbitrate something the treaties do not obligate us to arbitrate through a decision of a commission, upon the composition of which the Senate has no control whatever.

As to the first objection, the secretary said: "Unless the constitutional power to agree by treaty to arbitrate future differences is exercised at all, or only exists as to certain kind of differences, this proposition is not sound. If the treaty-making power can constitutionally bind the government to arbitrate any kind of difference that may arise in the future, it can bind it to arbitrate any other kind, including a difference that may arise upon the construction of the treaty itself. If the power exists at all, the extent of its exercise is a matter of discretion. There are many treaties now in force binding us to arbitrate all differences except those affecting vital interests and national honor. It is evident therefore that there is no lack of power to make treaties that bind us to arbitrate questions that may arise; it is only a question as to the expediency and extent of the exercise of a conceded and frequently exercised power."

"It surely must be clear to anyone who gives the question proper consideration that the power of the Senate is not taken away by these treaties. How then can it be claimed that this power is surrendered in the pending treaties which reserve to the Senate this power in the identical language which the Senate approved without opposition in 1909?"

The secretary then pointed out that the fundamental policy of the majority report on the commission project lies in the treatment of the articles creating it, as if it stood alone, whereas it was merely supplemental to and must be construed with the other parts of the treaty which of necessity includes the making of a special agreement to be submitted for the approval of the Senate as a condition of arbitration.

Answering the fears expressed by the Senate committee that the treaty involved danger of our being compelled to arbitrate a difference not within the terms of the treaty, the secretary explained and tested the objection in its application to such questions as the Monroe doctrine, the exclusion of immigrants, and our territorial integrity; all of which he said were all questions of internal or external policy and are merely typical of many questions which, as the committee itself said, no nation on earth would think of raising with the United States, and this suggests that no discussion of the treaties must overlook the fact that they have been negotiated and will be binding before any respecting nations who obviously will act in good faith and in accordance with their self-interests, which may be almost as quickly compromised by invoking an erroneous or dangerous principle against a foreign power as by having the principle invoked against them. All nations, he said, must be permitted to carry out measures of self-preservation uncontrolled save by a physical force of a stronger power and as some writer has put it, "there are certain questions which no nation if it expects to retain its existence, will ever submit to the decision of anyone else."

Secretary Knox asserted that "the illustrations presented by the majority report are pre-eminently questions falling within the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as considered by us essential to our peace, prosperity, and national safety. Other nations know we so regard it. The doctrine does not need to be founded upon a technical legal right of international law, for it is a matter of grave, far-reaching and, to us, a vital important policy. A nation putting itself in the attitude towards the United States of deliberately violating the Monroe doctrine could not expect to find in the treaty terms of protection against the consequences of such an act. The doctrine has been respected and is now respected, and it will continue to be respected so long as we seem reasonably able to uphold it. It does not depend upon technical legal rights, but upon policy and power. Therefore, it is not, and no reasonable man or set of men would claim it to be a justiciable question any more than they would hold that the question of the European balance of power is justiciable. It is not to be thought that any power would suggest either question as a proper subject for arbitration in the future, as no power has sought to do in the past."

"Of a strictly legal character is the right to exclude immigrants, save that every recognized tenet of international law would be against any proposal by any nation which should question the legitimate exercise of this right. In no more direct way can a nation's existence be threatened than by introducing among its citizens or subjects non-assimilable peoples. You touch here the very vitals of organized society and government, which it is recognized a nation may protect at all hazards and at all costs, as the exclusion

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SYRUP OF FIGS and ELIXIR OF SENNA

IS THE IDEAL FAMILY LAXATIVE, AS IT GIVES SATISFACTION TO ALL, IS ALWAYS BENEFICIAL IN ITS EFFECTS AND PERFECTLY SAFE AT ALL TIMES.

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of peoples is a purely defensive measure.

"And so of the question of territorial integrity, for a living nation must have a place to live in."

Save as to boundary disputes, which ever since the nation was born we have submitted to arbitration, it is not to be presumed that either of the other contracting powers would any more ask us to arbitrate, as between ourselves and them, our title to lands occupied by us, than we could ask them to arbitrate their title to their respective possessions."

"Language could not make it more clear that the obligation of these treaties is to arbitrate claims of right which one nation has against the other—not assaults, whether they be vi et armis or insidiously directed against the measures we have adopted to preserve our national peace and safety."

The secretary declared that one of the great advantages of the treaties is the substitution of a carefully defined jurisdiction for the vague and indefinite terms of existing treaties, a jurisdiction under which our honor or vital interests cannot be imperiled unless indeed we assert them against another nation's rights.

It was believed to be impossible, he said, to meet the public demand for an unlimited judicial settlement of international differences, and to make any advance beyond the present treaties without recognizing the power of the Senate to pass upon the questions to be arbitrated through a special agreement in each case. It was therefore necessary to reserve a plan for the scope of the arbitration jurisdiction should be so clearly and accurately defined as to preclude any real dangers of having pressed upon us for arbitration that class of questions, the fear of which had been the underlying motives for the Senate's reluctance to bind itself for the future and against which danger we are protected in the exception in the existing treaties by the loose phrases "national honor," "vital interests," and "dependence," which mean whatever any particular nation involved declares them to mean. Said the secretary, "It was believed that the solution of this problem lay in reserving to the Senate its power over the special agreements of arbitration and by limiting the arbitral jurisdiction to justiciable claims of right, thus making it highly probable that the Senate would accept the plan and approve a special agreement made by the president with a foreign power which would not clearly fall within the provisions of the treaty. This improbability was further reduced by the provision of a joint commission to decide upon the arbitability of questions. There is nothing in the treaty as to how the American members of the commission shall be appointed; that being a matter of domestic concern, provision of that kind was essential. The president is willing, and always has been willing, and the Senate may so provide, that they shall be nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Of course, the

negotiators of the treaties realized that it was almost a negligible possibility that two of three American commissioners would be elected to decide that a question was arbitral under the treaties against the judgment of the president who had appointed them, and who had declined to arbitrate upon that ground, and how unlikely it would be that the Senate would confirm the appointment of commissioners who entertained views thought to be perilous to their country's welfare."

Secretary Knox concluded his address by a quotation of the words of President McKinley, commending the favorable consideration of the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty.

MANY DEPREDACTIONS BY CHINESE REBELS

Arms and Ammunition Seized at Several Stations—Railway Employees Fled to British Concession.

Hong Kong, China, Nov. 8.—Revolutionists attacked Wong-Ting-Fong, Li-long Pekuta and Sham-Chum, stations on the Chinese section of the Canton & Chinese railway and seized arms and ammunition to-day. The employees of the railway company escaped to the British concession. The foreigners are unharmed. The revolutionists also demolished the custom house at Sham-Chum.

NO THIRD TERM FOR FOSS.

Governor Announces Intended Retirement.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Governor Foss wants no third term. At the State House yesterday morning he announced positively that at the end of the coming year he would retire absolutely from politics and devote himself entirely to his private business. The story said to be sent out from the governor's office was: "I shall retire from public life at the end of my second year as chief executive of the state. I shall devote all my time after that to my private business. I do not intend to be a candidate for the presidency of the United States, United States Senate or the House of Representatives."

Governor Foss issued a denial of the statement yesterday afternoon, saying it was unauthorized. Secretary Holman said that while Governor Foss might not try for a third term, he absolutely denied that he was out of politics, which means that he may be a candidate for United States senator, vice president or president. He thus leaves a loophole open for a change in his mind, although it is unlikely that he will go so far as to try for a third term as governor.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach. A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Troubles by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



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Colds are always a cause of distress and are apt to be a source of danger. The right plan always is to get rid of them as soon as possible. The best means is our

Laxative Cold Cure

A remedy that has been thoroughly tested. One that stops starting colds and promptly cures the established ones.

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The Family Laxative and Worm Medicine

—Just what mothers need to keep the children well. A purely vegetable remedy that children take without objection. Keeps little life from growing into big ones. Expels worms, makes rich, red blood, rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, good digestion and good temper. For 60 years the standard family remedy. Try it, mothers; it keeps you and your children well. Of all dealers, 35c, 50c, \$1.00.

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